

New York Tribune.

First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1915.

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Legalized Gunmen Unfit to Handle the Roosevelt Strike.

Apparently the shooting down of sixteen strikers at Roosevelt, N. J., was unnecessary and unprovoked. There had been disorder in the progress of the strike and shooting by the strikers the day before, with blank cartridges, in an effort to scare negro strike-breakers who had been imported. But yesterday there was no rioting.

The strikers formally requested permission of the railroad authorities to inspect the incoming train, which they suspected of bringing more strike-breakers. They went through it, found their suspicions unconfirmed and sprang off. Accounts differ as to just what happened then, but it appears that the men shouted, and this was taken to be some kind of signal. The shooting began, and the fleeing men went down before they could get out of range. It is significant that several were shot in the back.

This was worse than the "Ludlow battle" in the Colorado coal strike. There the miners were armed and organized for resistance. Here the employees of the fertilizer plants were ready for demonstrations against strike-breakers, but nothing in the course of the strike went to show that they were armed or organized for resistance to the authorities. When fired on they attempted no violence in return; their sole concern was to get away from the whistling bullets. News accounts of the shocking affair declare that nevertheless the sniping at the fleeing strikers continued for some time.

Nothing more brutal and outrageous ever came out of a labor disturbance. It is patent that the deputies who did the shooting lost their heads completely. Though there is nothing to show that property or life was endangered, they overcame with a little brief authority, drew pistols and shot up the mass of strikers much as a cowboy might shoot up a herd of stampeded cattle.

For them to have used their revolvers if attacked by the strikers, or in defense of attacked strike-breakers, or to save the property of the companies involved in the strike from damage in riots, would be justifiable. Ethically, what they did differs not jot from cold-blooded murder. The only difference between them and the murderers of Barnett Buff is that the gunmen in that case wore no badges of authority. There should be a prompt investigation of this horrible affair and speedy punishment for the guilty.

Whether these deputies were employed by the county authorities or by the companies against which the strike is conducted, they were lamentably unfit for their work, and human life must pay for their unfitness. Every big strike produces the same spectacle of hot-headed, untrained men, militiamen, deputy sheriffs, "special guards," vested with authority and armed, pressed into strike duty and causing loss of life which might have been avoided.

Specially trained and disciplined state constabulary like those of Pennsylvania, accustomed to such work, unquestionably would have been able to handle this Roosevelt situation without drawing a pistol or a club. Members of that force have lost their lives in performance of their duty, but they don't fire on fleeing men or provoke attacks by violence. New Jersey's Legislature last year refused to pass a bill to establish a state constabulary force similar to Pennsylvania's. New York State's lawmakers are to consider a bill for that purpose at this session. The lesson of Roosevelt should not be lost on them.

The Cleary Outrage.

It is good news that Mr. Whitman is on the trail of the public officers responsible for the miscarriage of justice in the Cleary case. Never has the state witnessed so outrageous an affront to justice as the maudlin verdict there reached.

The charges preferred against District Attorney Gagan are a proper beginning for investigation. Beyond this start should lie a thorough overhauling of public processes in Rockland County. When such a gross miscarriage can result there is something very rotten in the political structure of a community. If Mr. Whitman can get at the fault and remove its source he will be doing a real service not only to the county itself, but to the dignity and self-respect of the whole state.

The Socialists and the War.

The peace resolutions passed by the Copenhagen conference of Socialists are admirable in intention. But they are not likely to produce results. The Socialists of Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Holland and Italy (Italy had only a feeble representation in the conference) can hardly expect to exert an influence on European opinion, which the great socialist organizations in France and Germany failed to exert.

The present war has destroyed two great political illusions. The first was the one on which Mr. Norman Angell's book, "The Great Illusion," was based—that the banking and commercial interests were powerful enough to hold the war spirit in leash. These interests were hardly consulted when the crisis came. The second illusion was that created by the School of International Socialism, which held it to be feasible to carry through an international strike against war. But when nationalistic passions were inflamed the ties between the Socialists of rival countries were rudely snapped.

Germany has a powerful Social Democratic party—the largest single group in the Reichstag. But only one Socialist leader, Liebknecht, held out against the war. In France the Socialist groups practically controlled the Chamber of

Deputies and the government. But after Jaures was shot no voice was raised against the war programme. Socialists in France and Germany are now fighting for national interests as cheerfully as are the other elements in the population. It is therefore a mere echo of a once treasured delusion when the Copenhagen Internationalists suggest that all Socialists work for a speedy return of peace. The peace movement must have a much broader basis if it is to succeed. The warring nations must seek peace as nations. There is no hope of their being driven to it through the external pressure exerted by internationalized socialism.

Hasty Investigation of the Public Service Commissions Worse Than None.

While the proposed legislative investigation of the Public Service commissions may not do much harm, it is likely to do little good. A legislative investigation at best does not move with race-horse speed. One which undertook to conduct a fair and thorough examination of the work of the two commissions and to present by February 15—less than a month away—a report on which remedial legislation would be based would be either a marvel of efficiency and industry or a fake.

If there is to be an investigation of the commissions, there should be a thorough, complete probing. No surface scratching affair can disclose either fundamental failures in the system, if such exist, or personal shortcomings on the part of commissioners. To reconstruct the law or the commissions on the say-so of legislators who scamper through a form of investigation would be undesirable and unwise. The public would be too likely to deem it as unjustifiable a playing of politics with the commissions as was indulged in by the Democratic Governors who followed Governor Hughes.

Emergency Relief for the Workless.

Convinced that some emergency relief measures for the unemployed must be taken, the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment has at last decided on two. As to the emergency workshops, proposed details are lacking. The committee has not yet decided just where the shops are to be, what they are to make, or how the workers are to be paid. The other plan is far more definite. It is to collect a fund of \$250,000 for loans, to be administered by the churches, charitable organizations and labor unions in collaboration.

There should be prompt and speedy response to the appeal for contributions to this fund. The worst part of the winter is still to come. The little savings which some of those now out of work accumulated through years of thrift have become exhausted. Whatever work the city may be able to provide through its emergency workshops cannot take care of all who need it, nor can whatever municipal construction work which may soon be begun give jobs to all those left workless by failure of private employment. These efforts will help, but will not give help enough. Only generous gifts from those fortunate enough to have available resources will prevent the starvation of some of those who have none.

Just the Man for Santo Domingo.

A Democratic editor in New Jersey, who aspires to be made postmaster at Burlington, in that state, has forwarded to Washington for the Postmaster General's consideration a bill for \$25,000—the value put by him on his journalistic services to the Democratic national organization. He is willing to write "Paid in full" on the claim when he receives the postmaster's check.

It is well to be precise nowadays when presenting such a bill for partisan activities. The theory that the government should be run for the benefit of Democratic campaign workers is not without earnest supporters in high administration circles. "You know how valuable workers are when the campaign is on and how difficult it is to find suitable rewards for all the deserving," wrote our eminent Secretary of State to the chief of the American fiscal commission in Santo Domingo—a commission executing a trust for the Dominican government and drawing compensation from the Dominican treasury.

Editor Glasgow's draft on the gratitude of the Democratic party is modest. But why does he bother Postmaster General Burleson for a postmaster's check? Why not go straight to the boldest and most open-handed spoilsman now operating inside the Wilson Cabinet and ask for something better? Diplomacy under this administration holds out more to the patriot with an overdue account than selling stamps does. We are sure that Mr. Bryan will gladly give the word which makes the Santo Domingo fiscal commission a collecting agency for the Burlington editor's claim of \$25,000.

The Dacia Case.

The refusal of the British government to allow the Dacia to deliver a cargo of cotton consigned to Germany will cause little surprise here. All that the State Department asked was a permit for one uninterrupted trip by this former German liner, now owned by an American citizen. The reason given for the denial of this permit is that it would set a precedent in the treatment of ships interned here and sold with the object of escaping the consequences of belligerent ownership. In taking that position Great Britain is entirely within her rights, especially in view of the strict neutrality and contraband precedents which have been set in the past by the United States.

The status of German steamers laid up in our ports is very confused. The Declaration of London laid down this general rule as to transfers of ownership effected after the beginning of hostilities: "The transfer of an enemy vessel to a neutral flag effected after the outbreak of hostilities is void unless it is proved that such transfer was not made in order to evade the consequences to which an enemy vessel as such is exposed." The United States ratified the London convention, but Great Britain did not ratify it. The situation created by the purchase of the Dacia must therefore be dealt with in accordance with the principles of the Declaration voluntarily accepted by both countries and the general provisions of international law.

These rules of action are not very explicit, and the only tribunal which can clear them up, so far as this war is concerned, is a British prize court. The United States reserves the right, of course, to protest against the prize court's decisions, if they appear to be unfair and oppressive. But the only practical way to get a test under existing conditions of the effect of transfers of ownership made after the breaking out of hostilities is to let a case go to the prize court judges.

The Conning Tower

Lines to a Man Who Thinks That Apple Betty with Hard Sauce Is Food for a Human Being.

Being indebted for the ammunition to "A Calendar of Desserts," by Elizabeth O. Hiller.

O Apple Betty fiend, attend
 While I discuss this eating question—
 If, long before you reach the end,
 You are not seized with indigestion.

'Tis not mine own restricted view
 That I would force upon the Pillar;
 In silence I refer you to
 The writings of Miss E. O. Hiller.

If Apple Betty brings a look
 Of joy; if you're a Hard Sauce lover—
 Then purchase quick Miss Hiller's book
 And eat from cover unto cover.

You'd love her Fried Sultana Creams;
 You'd eat her Date Pie by the car lot;
 And oh, to what unknown extremes
 You'd go to get her Orange Charlotte!

You'd make a wildly frenzied lunge—
 You'd be immeasurably flustered—
 At sight of Squash Pie, Orange Sponge,
 Steamed Carrot Pudding, Caramel Custard.

You'd eat Banana Puff all day;
 You'd fight with shotgun, pistol, rifle,
 To get beside her Prune Souffle,
 To clutch her Frozen Orange Trifle.

So buy that brimming book, say I,
 Sail in! An Apple Betty spree have!
 And if no bookstore has it—why,
 You're welcome to the one that we have.

G. S. K.

Arnold Bennett objects to this department's unwillingness to talk about the war. "If you don't talk the war," he writes, "there is something wrong with you. You had better see to it. The war is the biggest thing that has happened for a long time. It has already changed England—and not for the worse. Its effect—quite apart from battlefields and conquered territory—is tremendous. Don't you get forming any aloof attitude towards the war, because it won't do."

Ours is not an aloof attitude; it is rather one of awe and inability to grasp the war, even yet. And we shrink from talking or writing about things we don't understand.

SILVER LININGS.

Consider the telephone next,
 And how it assists you to stall!
 For only a nickel you're out of a pickle,
 And don't have to shave when you call.

CUSH.

Silver Linings: Owing to the supposed hard times, the number of public dinners this year is far below the usual.

The Copyreader's "Plain Language from Truthful James."

AH SIN, FAMED TONG MAN, BESTS BARD AT CARD TILT

"Celestial" Gambler, Feigning Ignorance of Euchre, Tricks Francis Bret Harte and "Bill" Nye Into Heavy Losses—Solons to Probe Ochre Peril.

San Francisco, Aug. 3.—Francis B. Harte and E. W. Nye, a pair of local magazine writers, lost what is believed to be a large sum of money in a game of euchre played near the Bar-M mine, this afternoon.

There had been, Harte alleged, a three-handed game of euchre participated in by Nye, a Chinaman named Ah Sin and himself. The Chinaman, Harte asserted, did not understand the game, but he, Harte, declared, smiled as he sat by the table with what Harte termed "a smile that was childlike and bland."

Harte said that his feelings were shocked by the chicanery of Nye, but that the hands held by Ah Sin were unusual. Nye, maddened by the Chinaman's trickery, rushed at him, 21 packs of cards spilling from the tong-man's long sleeves. On his taper nails was found some wax.

"The Mongolian," Harte said, "is peculiar." Harte and Nye are thought to have lost a vast sum of money, as they are wealthy authors.

The Legislature, it is said, will investigate the question of the menace to American card players by the so-called yellow peril.

To the persons in fiction who hiss "Ha!" or equally unsentimental syllables, must be added Mr. Lewis Wood's men at Sing Sing, who "would set up a 'boo-ooo' all over the place. That noise is the only kind you can make and keep your lips shut." We tried it all last evening, without success; and we have some ventriloquist skill, too. To the first person saying "Boo-ooo!" while his lips are shut, we offer a fine individual drinking-cup, inscribed "Very good, Eddie."

First to Last the Truth.

Sir: Do you know? Walter S. Heilborn (in charge of loan-shark prosecutions in the District Attorney's office) is the guy that put the locks on Shylocks?

I guaranteed him this advertisement. Don't desert me.

M. H. CANE.

Here's a good one, all right, it is. "Hello, Frank!" Amos writes. "How're you, Frank?" Consider us to have assured you of our salubrity, Amos. "You don't mind my calling you Frank," he goes on, "do you, Frank? This ought to hit the zinc, it ought, it's so Tinney."

NOT KNOCKING CHARLIE.

(From the World.)
 Charles E. Schall of New York, who rowed No. 5 in the Harvard varsity crew last season, has abandoned rowing on the advice of his physician. Harvard's prospects for a good crew are excellent.

Julian Street gave Cripple Creek, Col., the up-and-down and wrote a piece about the town. Private advice from an inhabitant are to the effect that Julian spent an hour or two on Henry St., the toughest thoroughfare in town. And so the City Council have voted to change its name to Julian St.

AVERAGE, 2 PER CENT.

(From the Evening Post.)
 Money on call on the Stock Exchange today opened at 2 per cent, highest 2 per cent, lowest 1 per cent, closing 2 per cent. Most of the loans were made at 2 per cent.

At the instant of rolling to press, the news of this department's trip to San Francisco was confined to its editor and readers. The Powers hadn't heard about it.

On our trip to San Francisco there is one place we want a stop-over for: Leechburg, Pa.

We want to write a letter from the Hotel Twaddle.

F. P. A.

THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN

An Open Forum for Public Debate

"GOD SAVE THE KING"

A Description of Its Source, Which Was Probably English.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
 Sir: If your correspondent, R. A. Coan will consult the latest edition of Grove's "Dictionary of Music and Musicians"—undoubtedly the best authority upon the subject—he will find a number of melodies resembling "America" or "God Save the King," some of them approximating more closely the familiar tune than the Scotch air "Remember, O Thou Man," which he cites as the original.

To say which, if any, of these suggested or inspired the British national anthem would invite a fruitless discussion. According to Grove, "Remember, O Thou Man," is to be found in Ravenscroft's "Melisima" (1611), and consists of two strains of eight bars each, the rhythm and melody of the modern tune being found in the first and third bars of the second strain. The fact that it is in a major key and entirely lacks the note of jubilation entirely preclude it from becoming the national air of any modern state, either European or American. How unsuitable it would be if sung in the words of "God Save the King" is sufficiently obvious.

There is ample evidence to show that the British anthem in its present form was written in 1795 or 1796 by Henry Carey, one of the recent recital of Miss Elena Gebhardt, but who is better known as the composer of "Sally in Our Alley." That Beethoven and Haydn regarded the air as English is certain. Had it been of German origin none would have known better than they.

New York, Jan. 19, 1915.

DUST, DOGS AND MEN

With Some Comment on a Dissatisfied Pedestrian.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
 Sir: In answer to Wilson A. Burrows's letter, a woman would like to say to him: If he comes from a town free from dust and dogs, why not go back to that town? If a certain block in the city annoys him, why not go down some other street?

If that is all Wilson A. Burrows has to bother him in this world he is a very lucky man. A trip to the war zone of Europe just now might awaken his mind, if he has any, to the fact that there are a few who are annoyed and harmless dogs, well cared for, would seem to them very little to become irritated over. In these troublous times, with war, earthquakes and poverty all around us, what sort of a man is it that allows "dust" and "dogs" to bother him to the extent of running to the newspapers to air his troubles?

NOT A SUFFRAGIST.

Flatbush, Jan. 19, 1915.

A Plea for Speedy Justice.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
 Sir: The account in your paper Saturday of the hardships undergone in court by Mrs. Bella Rosen because she had violated the Sanitary Code strikes me as being exceedingly significant of the need of a change of method in disposing of this sort of case. As I understand it, because Mrs. Rosen had left the cover of the salt fish barrel in her store she had to spend several hours in a magistrate's court, merely to be bailed out for retrial in Special Sessions according to law—and all this at a time when a speedy dispatch of her case would have been more than welcome. Surely this is a system as economically wasteful to the city as it is burdensome for the defendant. If every case of misdemeanor has to undergo this awkward double trial—and I find this to be the fact—it is high time that the law be changed. The committee of

citizens of whom you speak as trying to effect this change should receive the hearty co-operation of all persons who have at heart the administration of speedy justice among the poor.

A. H. GODDARD.

New York, Jan. 18, 1915.

MR. UTERMAYER EXPLAINS

What He Said in Praise of the Foundations in Question.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
 Sir: Permit me to correct an error of omission in your this morning's report of the proceedings of the Federal Industrial Commission, which does an injustice to the foundations that are under investigation. In endeavoring to point out the conflict between state and federal laws I pointed to the manner in which they had secured their charters, without implying any imputation upon their purposes.

While it is made to appear that I criticized them generally, I made the following statement concerning them: "I do not share the fear and distrust of these foundations. I believe them to be prompted by the highest ideals of patriotism and unselfish public spirit. They are magnificent monuments to the best impulses of the country—far better than they could be possible with any public institution."

The genius and resourcefulness to which their founders owed their material success have been unselfishly expended by them upon these foundations, which are to be the monuments to future generations of the highest public good and no harm. Happily, their conduct does not to any appreciable extent reflect the dubious methods by which these foundations were accumulated nor the views or policies of their founders on economic questions.

In every case in which the hope or expectation of future endowments may possibly be influencing the policies of the institutions the effect will be of little moment. It will pass away with the life of the founder. I can see great benefits and no appreciable danger from the existence of these foundations, except from the forms of their organization.

I am anxious not to have it appear as though I had said or implied anything reflecting upon the high purposes in which their benefactions have been conceived and carried out.

SAMUEL UTERMAYER.

New York, Jan. 19, 1915.

WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR

It Is Offered as a Solution of High Wheat Prices.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
 Sir: The millers and bakers are complaining of the high cost of flour. A practical and beneficial way to cut the cost would be to grind the grain in the old-fashioned way and get about 40 pounds of flour from a bushel of wheat, instead of only about 25 to 28 pounds, as at present. The bread would be darker, of course, but better for health and strength, and less is required to satiate the appetite. The coarser dark flour from the entire wheat contains twelve of the sixteen elementary substances found in the human body, while the white refined flour has only four of them. The rest and best going into the "middlings," etc., for cattle food. We give the best part to the cattle and take the waste part, the impoverished part, for ourselves and our children. The darker part, containing organic iron, phosphates, calcium, iodine, etc., so necessary for growth and repair of our bodies, goes to the barn instead of the house.

The dark but more nutritious flour could be sold at about \$5 a barrel instead of \$7.50, owing to getting a larger yield of flour a bushel of grain. Refined white flour is largely responsible for the fact that about seven out of every ten school children are defective in some way, defective teeth predominating, owing to lack of lime in the bread, etc. Here is a way to save money and health at the same time.

U. S. INSPECTOR.

New York, Jan. 16, 1915.

TEACHER-MOTHERS CITIZENRY WILL TO GET ONE YEAR CHECK GEN. SNOW

Board Said To Be Ready to Modify Recent Rule to Avoid Litigation.

To keep within the law and avoid further litigation, the teacher-mother committee of the Board of Education at the next meeting of the board will modify the recommendation that teachers be compelled to take a two-year leave of absence, beginning at the time they discover their condition.

The new rule which the committee will recommend will, a member of the board told The Tribune yesterday, require such teachers to retire at least three months before the birth of their children for "a reasonable period." Just what may be considered a reasonable time has not been decided, but it is not left open for consideration by the medical representatives of the board. It will probably be fixed at not more than one year.

The original recommendation of the committee was for a bylaw providing that: "The Board of Education shall have power to grant leave of absence without pay, for a period of two years, to any teacher who is found to be pregnant by hearing and rearing children. Every member of the teaching or supervising staff shall apply for leave of absence as soon as she becomes aware of pregnancy, and failure to do so shall be deemed an act of insubordination."

In the light of the decision in the Peixoto case by Dr. John H. Finley and the court ruling in the same case members of the committee have decided that the requirement of two years' leave of absence dating from the beginning of pregnancy would not stand the test. They do believe that the revised recommendation will.

As for the Peixoto case, there is no doubt that she will be reinstated as soon as a place is provided for her. Meantime she will be on the payroll. It was learned yesterday that the committee in making its original report was not unanimous, some of the members, among them Miss Olivia Leventritt and William G. Wilcox, objecting to the making of a hard and fast rule to apply to all cases. They signed the report under protest, and since the document was referred back around to their idea that any bylaw must stand the test of "the rule of reason."

These members have argued that the board was in no position to fight any of the cases because of its failure to adopt a bylaw laying down a definite rule of procedure. Under such a rule they have no doubt the penalizing of a teacher for "insubordination" would stand testing in the courts.

SAVES 16,000 CHILDREN

Preventorium of Tuberculosis Tells of Work.

These officers were elected at the annual meeting of the directors of the Tuberculosis Preventorium for Children at the Academy of Medicine yesterday: President, Dr. Herman M. Biggs; vice-presidents, Dr. Alfred Hays, Mrs. Henry Phipps and Isaac N. Seligman; secretary, Morgan McManis; treasurer, Alexander S. Webb. Among those present were Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Walter B. James, Mrs. Emanuel Einstein, Miss Beatrice Bend, Dr. James Alexander Miler, Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard and Dr. Charles F. Belduan.

During the five years of its existence, the Preventorium at Farmingdale, N. J., has taken care of 16,000 children of tubercular parents in New York City tenement houses.

Would Give R. I. Women Vote.

Providence, Jan. 19. A bill to give women the right to vote for Presidential electors was introduced in the Legislature to-day.

Commissioner Exhorts Citizens to Begin Fighting When Next Storm Invades New York.

"Snow from sidewalks, yards, areas or roofs should be placed on the roadway before it has been cleared. 'After the roadway is cleared sidewalk snow can be piled on the outer edge of the walk against the curb.' It is against the law to throw snow from sidewalks, roofs, yards and areas onto a cleared roadway."

"Come out during the storm and help the city clear snow from your streets. Join the snow fighters."

Such is the exhortation with which J. T. Fetherston, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, is marshalling householders against coming storms. To the captious who want to know "what part of the roadway the snow's to be piled on" the Commissioner says "any part" and to those who suspect fulfillment of the order would block vehicular traffic he says that 70 per cent of city streets—those scheduled on the department's list—will be cleared within four hours after the storm cleared, that is, to the point of possible traffic.

"We shall have 15,000 men cleaning snow within four hours after the storm shows itself serious," he said yesterday. "They will work in eight-hour shifts, eight on and eight off. They will report when the storm begins if it is in the daytime and will be called by the police if it begins at night."

As to the action of the contractors, who are responsible for 12 per cent of the streets, and of the railway companies, who are responsible for 9 per cent, it was said at the department that "God alone knew what they would do." The Commissioner puts faith and hope in the householder, on whom depends the degree to which the plan is successful, and he admonishes them that they "must clear sidewalks of snow within four hours after the snow ceases, excepting between the hours of 9 p. m. and 7 a. m., when they must finish before 11 a. m."

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Free admission to the American Museum of Natural History, Metropolitan Museum of Art, the City Hall, the City Court, the City Museum and the Aquarium.

Address by A. G. McGowan on "Modern Reality" at the meeting of the Greater New York Museum & Rogers Building, 10:30 a. m.

Address by Mayor Mitchell and others on "The Municipal Council of the Members' Association" at the meeting of the City Hall, 10:30 a. m.

Meeting of the Board of Education, 10:30 a. m.

Meeting of the convention committee of the A. S. U. at the meeting of the Greater New York Museum & Rogers Building, 10:30 a. m.

Meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners, 10:30 a. m.

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